

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN,
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be
directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

TUESDAY April 26, 1864.

Office of THE CONFEDERATE,
on Fayetteville street, second door
South of Pomeroy's Bookstore. Sign
of the CONFEDERATE FLAG.

Change in Our Terms.

The enormous increase in price of all articles,
and labor necessary to carry on our business,
compels us to make an advance in our prices.
The terms of the *Confederate* will therefore,
from this date, be as follows:

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------|
| For the Daily, six months | \$15 00 |
| " " " " " " " " | 9 00 |
| " " " " " " " " | 3 00 |
| For the Tri-weekly, six months | 10 00 |
| " " " " " " " " | 5 00 |
| For the Weekly, six months | 5 00 |

Advertisements \$3 per square of ten lines,
or less.

What of the Hour?

In the vision of the future and near by the
hour of their birth, lie events whose develop-
ment shall tell for good or evil on our people
and our nation. They will either bring to us a
speedy peace, or they will bid us begin ourselves
for further labors, more trying, more arduous,
more and more distant than ever. In a very
short space of time now, we shall thank our
Almighty Father for the blessings of victory,
or we shall mourn under His displeasing and
the affliction of defeat.

The hosts are marshaling—the separated
masses are aggregating and pressing to the
front. The commands of public sentiment at
the North, the crisis of the hour with our
his internal discords, his previous divisions,
the appalling weight of his national debt, the
temper and state of mind of his people, all
betoken internal danger close at hand, and
impel to a desperate measure for the recovery
of lost ground, from which again assurance
may be given of the probable success of his
invasion. Stimulated by these demands and
by the additional pressure of foreign events
and complications, the Yankee Government
has strained its every nerve for the capture
of our capital, and to this end has put under
the lead of a new leader, a new "idol of the hour,"
its arm to Richmond, with an order for
"on to Richmond!" more imperatively urged
than ever before. Gen. Grant has taken com-
mand of his army, with untried discretion,
and the reliance is put on his power of com-
bining immense numbers—on his pushing ob-
stinacy and boldness, and on his luck to ac-
complish what McDowell, McClellan and their
successors have so thoroughly failed in. Grant
has set about his operations with industry,
dispatch and apparent confidence. Undoubt-
edly heavy reinforcements have been brought
to his assistance. Generals of his own selection
have been placed under his immediate
command, while others, long associated with
the army of the Potomac, have been trans-
ferred to other points. The indication from
all this, is that he means to make his grand de-
finite test before Richmond. At the same time
the army of the Cumberland is not idle.—
Sherman confronts Gen. Johnston at a closer
range, and the signs broken early movements.

These stupendous movements will be made
with all the force that the enemy is capable
of mustering. Every effort to inspire con-
fidence will be made by an appeal to formidable
numbers, to the novelty of fresh command-
ers, and to the prestige of Gen. Grant; and
we may look for an onslaught as fierce, as
heavy and determined as the concentrated en-
ergy, necessity and anxiety of the enemy can
furnish.

To encounter these preparations, our Gov-
ernment has put forth, too, its energies. Gen.
Lee awaits the day of his action, cool, active
and resolved. His army is full of hope, full
of confidence, full of determination. His
men are in better plight, better feeling, than
the army has ever been; and what is of far
more value, the soldiers are more thoroughly
imbued with the character of the contest, and
the gravity of the task imposed on them, than
ever. They will fight to win and will know
no other determination.

In view of this tremendous crisis just be-
fore us, the dread necessity, the imposing
demand upon our resources, we have done all
we could to strengthen the arm of the govern-
ment. We have foreborne fault-finding;
we have said no word to discourage or dis-
content; we have lost sight of all other in-
terests, prejudices or partialities; absorbed in
the coming emergency. With an eye ever fixed
on the claims of our country and her neces-
sities, we have steadily endeavored to "put
all into the field, who are not more useful"
at home. We have urged the withdrawal of
those ideas of State rights, so inappropriate in
times like these, and only serviceable to aid
those who would escape the duties which
they owe to the nation: not because we dis-
favor State rights, but the more effectually to
secure them. We pushed the matter of
conscription, not to withdraw those needed
at home, but to secure those who are useless
here—to fill the army, because we well knew
that oftentimes mighty battles are turned in
their tide by individual action. One man
frequently saves the State by his valor and
devotion.

We have done our duty. Whatever be-
side, no wilful fault will be at our door.—
And now the clear duty of our people is to

prepare their minds and hearts to meet the
event, whatever may befall us, with a becom-
ing self-possession, prudence and courage meet
for the solemnity and importance of the oc-
casion. It were a christian obligation to be-
seach with continual invocation the Divine
presence with our army, and the aid of the
Almighty power in our behalf. Let the voice
of boastful arrogance and presumptuous self-
confidence be hushed before the mighty events
now rapidly approaching completion. Let
the popular mind be composed and calm,
touched by the influences which pervade the
times, and strung to a harmony with the im-
pending incidents.

If we triumph, it will be a glorious, deci-
sive victory. Independence will be virtually
accomplished, and the end may be seen of
this bloody invasion.

If disaster befall our arms, then will come
the time to try our souls; then, if the nation
be great in heart, in spirit and in mind, we
shall meet the dread ordeal, not to cower be-
fore it, but to pass through it. We do not
stake our all on these battles so soon to come
on. If they result against us, then new
vigor, new determination must spring out of
defeat, and all the moral courage of the na-
tion must be invoked to sustain and uphold
us.

In the meantime our cause reposes in the
skill of our leaders—upon the strong arms
of our hardy and veteran soldiers—and de-
pends upon the power and aid of Almighty
God.

Bondsman.

Mr. Holden says that we, the Editors of this
paper, are the "bond servants of a secret body
of stockholders, and can express no opinion of
our own." The people do not agree with him.
They think ours quite an independent jour-
nal, and they patronize us on account of it.
Mr. Holden's friends find us also too indepen-
dent for their comfort, and are destined to be
still further convinced in this opinion. Mr.
Holden has never been remarkable for his
enjoyment of freedom, seeing that he has been
the employee and bond-servant of party for
twenty years.

The public see no impropriety in a number
of gentlemen joining in the establishment of a
press to support their views; nor will they
discover any thing wrong in their selection of
one or more of their stockholders as the Editors
of the journal. The ablest and most indepen-
dent journals of the Confederacy are thus
established. Confidential business circulars
between gentlemen so associated, bear no rela-
tion in point of morals and honesty with secret
and clandestine issues of one's own organ,
professedly suspended; issues bearing a false
date and differing in their matter, though of
the same date to suit different latitudes.

But Mr. Holden very complacently says, "the
Standard was established and is sustained on
its merits by the people." This is not the
fact. The people had nothing to do with estab-
lishing the *Standard*. We happen to know
all about Mr. Holden's first connection with that
paper, as we do of his earliest political history.
We do not care to open it up. It was not
creditable enough to be a matter of boast, and
it was not so discreditable that it ought to be
judged as harshly as some have since judged it.

If one searches for the "merits" of the
Standard and Mr. Holden, it would depend very
much who looked for them where the search
would be made:—whether in their support of
Douglas or Breckinridge, or their abandonment
of both; for they did support both and did
abandon both. Whether in their support of
Mr. Davis or their abandonment of him; for
they have done both. Whether in their espousal
of the war or in their denunciation of it; for
they have done both. Whether in their support
of Gov. Vance or their betrayal of him; for they
have done both. One thing is sure, whatever
of merits may be found, the opposing demerits
counterbalance, and outweigh, and leave Mr.
Holden at last what every man in the State
almost at one time or another has pronounced
him—a scheming, contriving politician: who
through every variety of twist and turn, has
pursued an idea—SELF—subordinating principle
in its behalf, at the expense of friends, party,
or country, as they have respectively stood in
his way.

Without art, except to impose on the poor
and ignorant, he has managed to stir strife
between classes of society, and to grow a bene-
fit to Mr. Holden from this pernicious plant-
ing. It is not surprising to see Mr. Holden,
as a candidate, reject all the established pre-
cedents and set up a new and less reputable
system. This accords with a political habit
of long training, so thoroughly fixed, that art,
stratagem and intrigue are as inveterate neces-
sities to him, as drink is to the inebriate.—
Mr. Holden has it in his power to disarm the
public conviction with reference to his issue
of two seasons of papers of the same date for dif-
ferent localities, and of secretly circulating
his paper, while withholding it from his ex-
changes. If he does so, he knows we will
do him justice. If not, he must be content to
abide the result of such unworthy proceeding.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian
Church in the Confederate States of America,
will meet in the Presbyterian Church at
Charlotte, N. C., on the first Thursday of May,
1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The opening ser-
mon will be preached by the Rev. James A.
Lyons, D. D., the moderator of the last As-
sembly.

The "olive branch in one hand and the sword
in the other," (remarks the *LaGrange Bulle-*
tin.) is fast playing out. The branch has
withered under the cold rebuke of common
sense, and the sword is rendered sharper for
the conflict which alone can win us an endur-
ing peace.

The notorious Brownlow advises that every
Southern man, including ministers of the gos-
pel, especially those of the Methodist Episco-
pal Church, should be driven out of East Ten-
nessee, or put to death.

Still Unavailing.

The mortal struggle between Mr. Holden and
the other—his fighting to get on their platform,
they to keep him off—is becoming ludicrously
exciting, and bids fair to divert the attention of
the public from Gov. Vance and concentrate it
upon these amusing tusslers.

The last emphatic rejection of Mr. Holden's
pretensions, is from the *Atlantic Intelligencer*,
which being one of Gov. Brown's organs, knows
his position and clearly defines it. Indeed they
seem to be perfectly acquainted with Mr.
Holden, and are as careful to avoid him as
they possibly can be:

"While the Governor repeats his views that
efforts must be made by the civil as well as the
military power to close the war, he emphatically
repudiates the unconstitutional doctrine ad-
vocated by Holden and other malcontents of
the South. In referring to the State Governor
Brown says that 'neither her people at home,
her gallant troops in the field who have so long
borne the privations and hardships of the
camp, nor her government, has any intention to
ignore the Confederacy nor open negotiations as
a separate State.'"

They repudiate his doctrine and him, and
announce for Gov. Brown a position diametri-
cally the opposite. But does this still the clamor
of Mr. Holden? Not at all. He cries so much
the more—"ever yours—truly yours—identi-
cally yours—oh! take me, I implore thee,"
and all other like and similar assurances and
entreaties. But it won't do. The differences
we have again and again repeated. Gov.
Brown and Mr. Holden are no more alike,
politically, than an oyster and an aligator.
Gov. Brown and Mr. Stephens, despite their
foibles, seek no separate action for Georgia to
cut her loose from her sisters; while Mr. Holden
has explicitly advocated the separate action of
North Carolina.

Mr. Stephens and Gov. Brown have no in-
tention "to ignore the Confederacy."—Mr.
Holden has explicitly "ignored" it; declaring
the right of North Carolina to "secede by Con-
vention." And he has done more: he has as-
serted the right and advocated the propriety of
"withdrawing or modifying the power of the
Confederacy, in the matter of negotiations, so
as to allow a State to demand terms for itself;
and but for the last Congress, Mr. Holden
would have to-day been in full blast. His
pernicious purpose would not have been stayed
by the terrible events now about to transpire;
but even now, in the very crisis of our destiny,
he would have been blatant for his Convention, and
the State would have been in the throes of a
fierce and furious agitation.

By the action of Congress, Mr. Holden would
have been by this time politically dead and
buried out of sight, but for Gov. Brown and
Mr. Stephens, who galvanized him. And they
both will never be able to shake off association
with Mr. Holden, however they may desire it.
Like Eugene Sue's characters in the *Mysteries*
of Paris—"They three are partners."

Death of Wilson W. Whitaker, Esq.

We regret to learn that this gentleman died
at his residence near this city, on the night of
the 24th inst. Mr. Whitaker was an enter-
prising, public spirited man, and has filled
many important public trusts with fidelity,
and credit to himself. As a legislator, magis-
trate, citizen, he was faithful, exemplary and
useful. In his private relations, he was an
affectionate husband and father, and a kind
neighbor. Mr. Whitaker leaves an inter-
esting family, and numerous friends and rela-
tives to deplore his loss.

The funeral services over his remains will
take place at the late residence of Mr. Whit-
aker, to-day, at 10 o'clock.

The Contrast.

SPRING CAMPAIGN. CHEERING TO OUR SIDE. SPRING CAMPAIGN. CHEERING TO THE YANKEES.
The failure of Sherman. The message of Gov. The victory of Sherman. The speech of Mr. Ste-
The failure of Sherman. The capture of Paducah. The "hitting up" of Mr. The storming of Fort Pillow. The capture of Plymouth. The defeat of Banks.

This is the account balanced up to this date
of the Spring Campaign; and a clear profit
on our side.

An officer but recently returned from Geor-
gia reports the sentiment of the people there
as greatly outraged by the recent utterances
of Messrs. Brown and Stephens. Other
sources of information concur to the same ef-
fect. The press of Georgia, so far as our ex-
changes are concerned, very generally ex-
press the same assurances. The principal ex-
ception is a paper in Augusta—the *Chronicle*,
conducted by a Yankee on Yankee principles.

The General Synod of the Evangelical
Lutheran Church, Confederate States, will
hold its second annual Convention at Orange
Church, Rockville, Rowan county, N. C., on
Thursday, May 12, 1864, before the third
Sunday in May.

The Goldsboro' Journal of yesterday, says
twenty-two hundred of the white Yankee pris-
oners captured by Gen. Hoke, at Plymouth,
will pass through this place to-day en route
for their Confederate lodgings at Americus,
Ga. They reached Rocky Mount late yester-
day evening.

We have not received the Fayetteville
Carolinian, containing the continuation of
Gov. Vance's Speech. Hence its non-appear-
ance this morning in the *Confederate*.

See Advertisement of Auction Sale of Im-
ported Goods at Wilmington, in this paper.

IT WILL DO NO HARM.—Gov. Brown of Georgia
has so exhausted himself in efforts to keep up
the symmetry of the Constitution and preserve
the arch of the much abused structure, that
Fit Charles thinks he ought to go to the
mountains of the State, and there recruit him-
self by looking for a perpendicular view of the
rainbow. It may act as a south-sayer on his
reflections.—*Southern Punch*.

Shreveport Victory Confirmed.

A Surgeon who arrived at Rome, Ga., on the
18th, from Jackson, West Tennessee, Gen.
Forrest's Headquarters, says that the day be-
fore he left, full particulars had been received
at Jackson, through the *Memphis Bulletin*, of
the recent Yankee defeat near Shreveport,
and that they admit a loss of from twelve to
fifteen thousand men. This, he states, may
be relied on, because the *Memphis (Yankee)*
Bulletin is particularly careful not to over-es-
timate Yankee losses.

The same gentleman reports that Forrest
had, when he left him, between seven and
eight thousand men, and that forces were rapidly
organizing through that part of Tennessee
to join him. He made a speech to the
citizens of Trenton, in which he assured them
that he would now hold that section of the
State, unless a very large infantry force should
be sent against him. The greatest enthusiasm
prevails among Forrest's men, and gladness
and joy swell the bosoms of all true men and
women in that section of the State.

Feasting the Brave.

A correspondent, "H. T. Co. F. 4th N. C.
Cavalry," gives us a glowing account (which we
have not room for in full) of a grand Festival
furnished the 4th N. C. Cavalry by the citizens
of Oxford on the 18th inst. This regiment was
about taking up its line of march for Virginia,
after a recruiting service, and the citizens took
occasion to thus compliment and encourage the
war-worn veterans of that command. The
table was filled with substantial and delicacies,
to which ample justice was done. After which
the young ladies of the Oxford Female College
furnished them with a rich musical entertain-
ment that sent the blood a-tinging with pa-
triotic ardor through every vein. Cupid was
about also, our correspondent says, and played
sad havoc with "hearts and darts."

Much gratitude is expressed—that day prom-
ised never to be forgotten, and the remem-
brance that it is for these lovely fair ones they
fight, will add renewed courage to their hearts
and vigor to their arms, when they meet the
vile invader who comes to enslave and degrade
them.

List of Wounded.

Through the kindness of Doctor Hunt,
(says the Goldsboro' Journal), we are enabled
to lay before our readers this morning a list
of forty of the wounded, who participated in
the late battle at Plymouth, and were receiv-
ed in the General Hospital in this place, on the
22d inst. We are informed by the Doctor
that they are all very slightly wounded and
are doing well.

List of Wounded received at General Hospital
No. 3, Goldsboro', N. C., on the 22nd inst.

SIXTH N. C. REGIMENT.—Company A, Private J. E. Bord; company B, Privates J. E. Saunders, J. Tillery and A. Weevil; company C, Sergeant J. E. Lyon, Private John McGee; company E, Private E. Pittman; company F, E. Nelson; company H, Private F. Paces; company I, Privates John Childress and A. B. Ephraim; company K, Privates R. P. Hyatt and John Reece.

EIGHTH N. C. REGIMENT.—Company I, Private A. Boggs.

TWENTY-FIRST N. C. REGIMENT.—Com-
pany D, Private J. C. Boyles; company F, Private A. M. King; company H, Privates W. W. Ashburn and Joe. Martin; company I, C. H. Boyles; company K, Private C. Flynn.

THIRTY-FIFTH N. C. REGIMENT.—Com-
pany A, Private J. A. Costin; company C, Private Neal Smith.

FORTY-THIRD N. C. REGIMENT.—Company A, Privates L. R. Grisham and L. J. Quinn; company E, Private A. W. Simmons; company F, Private J. H. Wood; company H, Private W. J. Ascraft; company K, Private W. H. Meeks.

FIFTY-SIXTH N. C. REGIMENT.—Company A, Private K. Setton; company B, Private W. Handy; company D, Lieut. C. R. Wilson; Privates J. R. Miller and G. W. Montgomery; company G, Private E. Carlton.

TWENTY-FIRST GEORGIA REGIMENT.—Com-
pany F, Private W. B. Phillips; company G, Private L. W. Jones.

TWENTY-FOURTH VIRGINIA REGIMENT.—
Company B, Private H. A. Metts.

BRADFORD'S (MISS.) ARTILLERY.—T. L. Russell.

CAMP 61ST N. C. REGIMENT, }
Black Water, Va., April 21.

Editors *Confederate*: Having seen an errone-
ous extract in your paper from the *Peters-*
burg Express, in regard to a skirmish that
occurred near Chuckatuck, on Thursday the
14th inst., and believing that justice should
be done all and especially those brave officers
and men who bore themselves nobly in the
skirmish, I ask, as a simple act of justice, that
the following statement of facts (obtained
from an eye witness) be published.

On Saturday the 9th inst., twenty men
from our regiment were ordered to cook up
five days rations and be in readiness to leave
the next morning by daybreak. This order
being promptly obeyed, we marched all that
day, and got in the vicinity of Chuckatuck
late in the afternoon, and made our beds
in the woods for fear of being betrayed
by negroes or disloyal white people.

We scoured through the country all the
next day, and moved our camp at night. It
was the same case the next day and every
day thereafter, until Thursday morning,
when we received intelligence that the yan-
kees were advancing in force. Our detach-
ment from the 61st N. C. T. 18 of General
Pickett's Provost Guard, 7 of the signal corps,
and 7 scouts of the 17th Va., got together,
making 32 in all, and went in the direction
we heard they were, and came upon them. We
fired into them, and they immediately
fled about and returned the fire. As they
advanced upon us we fell back, slowly firing
as we retreated. In the skirmish we lost one
man from Co. H, 61st N. C. T., (Captain
Laufer's Co., who was wounded in the knee
and taken prisoner).

All the honor of having participated in
the skirmish belongs to 18 of General Pickett's
Provost Guard, 7 of the Signal Corps, 7
Scouts of the 17th Virginia, and 20 Scouts
of the 61st North Carolina Troops, instead of
the 21st N. C. T., which was at Petersburg
at the time, 75 miles off.

JUSTICE.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year
1863, by J. S. Tinsman, in the Clerk's office
of the District Court of the Confederate States
for the Northern District of Georgia.

Butler and the French Tobacco.

REIMOS, April 25.
Butler's flag of truce boat arrived at City
Point yesterday afternoon. Butler, in a com-
munication to the commanding officer at City
Point, says: "The limit of time having arrived
which was fixed by convention between the
representatives of the Emperor of France and
the United States, for shipping tobacco at City
Point, I have sent Lt. Payne, of my staff, for
the single purpose of delivering dispatches for
the commanding officers of the French vessels.
The French steamers left during the afternoon;
no tobacco was sent down."

From the Potomac.

ORANGE C. H., April 25.
The enemy's cavalry yesterday made a feeble
demonstration, as if intending to cross in
front of Ely's and Germanna fords, but quickly
wheeled about and returned in the direction
of Culpeper. C. H. Nothing else of interest.

More Victories by Forrest.

DALTON, April 25.
A lady who came through the lines to-day,
reports that Forrest attacked Grierson at De-
catur, Tenn., killing Grierson and capturing
a large number of prisoners.
Gen. Wheeler had a general review of his
cavalry to-day, which was witnessed by a
large number of General officers.

From the Trans-Mississippi.

MOBILE, April 25.
Western dispatches confirm Banks' defeat on
the 14th and 15th at Grand Ecore—losing
4,500 prisoners, with camp equipage. On the
18th, eleven boats, carrying the federal wound-
ed, passed Bonnet Carre. Banks is at Fort
De Ruessy, calling for reinforcements. Taylor
followed Banks from Mansfield. Reinforce-
ments are going from New Orleans and Baton
Rouge to Banks at Natchitoches—army de-
moralized. Taylor well up, pressing Yazoo
Valley clear of Yankees. A fire here destroy-
ed several boats to-day. Loss severe.
[So the dispatch reads, but there is evident-
ly some confusion in its statements.—Edu.
Cox.]

From Richmond, the North and Eur pe.

RICHMOND, April 25.
Gen. Hoke, who commanded the land forces
in the assault on Plymouth, has been
promoted to the rank of Major General.
Letters purporting to be a correspondence
between Lyons and the President's Private
Secretary, are forgeries.
It is officially estimated that the tithe bacon
in Georgia will exceed five millions pounds.
No further developments in regard to the
tobacco of the French.
Baltimore papers of the 23rd, say that the
advices from the army of the Potomac indi-
cate active preparations for the campaign.—
Large numbers of sick have been transferred
to Washington. All sutlers—twenty-eight
hundred in number—have left the army.
Grant has established his headquarters in
the field. Deserters from Lee, report his
whole force sixty thousand men, and rein-
forcements constantly arriving.

Additional Yankee accounts from Red river,
not deemed reliable, claim a decisive vic-
tory over Kirby Smith's forces in the bat-
tle of Pleasant Hill. Among the rebels killed
were Gen. Morton and Parsons.
The New York Herald says Chase has sold
all his surplus gold, and it is evident he will
be compelled before the year is out to buy
gold to pay the interest on the public debt.
Gold closed on the 22d at 175.
European news unimportant. All difficul-
ties about the Mexican Crown are adjusted.
Maximilian was to sail on the 13th.
The information from the Peninsula is,
that they are landing a large number of Yan-
kee troops at Yorktown from ocean steamers.
It is reported that the negro regiments sta-
tioned there had become demoralized and
sent away.

CAMP 27TH N. C. REGIMENT, }
Army Northern Va., April 22.

Editors *Confederate*:—Owing to the recent
heavy rains and the consequent bad condition
of the roads, active operations have not yet
commenced; but the earth is drying rapidly,
and all are looking forward with anxiety for orders
to "strike tents" and prepare to leave our
snug little shanties that has sheltered us from
the cold winds and snow storms of this
mountainous region. Many of us will go down
behind the redoubt of a battle here winter
comes again. It is a sad thought, but we must
purchase our independence with our blood, as
did our fathers before us. Submission and
slavery are the only alternative left us. We
prefer to die freemen.

All surplus baggage has been sent to the
rear, wagons and harness repaired, worn out
horses and mules "turned over" to Post
Quartermasters, and disabled soldiers have
taken the places of able-bodied teamsters. Our
ranks have been greatly increased by the re-
turn of the sick and wounded from Hospitals.
If our enemies expect to find us "ragged and
disheartened," they will learn their mistake
to their sorrow. Our army is well clothed, and
imbued with the same martial ardor and pa-
triotic devotion that led Washington with his
little band of veterans across the frozen stream
of the Delaware; that nerved the arms of the
Spartan heroes under Leonidas at Thermopylae.
We are aware of the great magnitude of the
coming campaign, and are determined to dis-
charge their duties to their bleeding country as
becomes the descendants of the heroes of '76.
The country need entertain no fears and mis-
givings as to the result. Hopes of peace will
brighten with the advance of spring, and with
1865 our Confederacy will commence a career
of national glory and prosperity, unequalled in
the annals of the world.

The soldiers are not agitated or excited
about the political turmoil and party quarrels
which unfortunately, the people at home seem
to be engaged in. The content with the armed
forces in front of us, is enough for us at present.
We shall, however, when the time arrives, ex-
ercise the right of freemen at the ballot box.
In doing so, we shall not be influenced by any
party considerations, but shall vote for those
whose past conduct assure us that they will
devote their best energies to our interest and
comfort and the general welfare next here; all
conservatives after the Holden.
There were no
for Vance. There are six companies in the
Division to which I belong from Pitt county,
and I am proud to say that every man in them
is strong for Vance. There was one Holdenist
in one of these companies, who used to write
articles for publication in the *Standard*, but he
has deserted and gone to the Yankees. When
last heard from he was in Newbern behaving
himself with propriety, and living sumptuously
of white wine, such as Mr. Joy invites your
neighbor of the *Progress* down to enjoy, with
him.

It was the good fortune of this regiment,
in the first year of the war, to be stationed at
Newbern, and we remember with what pride
and admiration we used to look upon the
editor of the *Progress*, as he strid along dressed
up in a Confederate uniform; and his mar-
tial form erect. We regarded him as a
champion, and one destined to win many laurels
in battle; but alas! how vain are earthly
expectations. We did not then think he was
a wolf dressed in sheep's clothing. Imagine
our surprise and mortification, when we heard
he had given up the sword for the pen, and
that he had dipped in the blood of his country-
men against him, because he drew his sword to
defend. If any one had told us, that "John"
would turn out to be the traitor he has, we
would not have believed it. But the worst
step in his career, is like the snake in the
well-known fable of A-op, he has turned
against his benefactor. As he grows stronger
from the patronage and encouragement of
his co-laborers, he becomes bolder in his
accusations against Gov. Vance, who risked
his life to save his beautiful city, his home
and his property from our ruthless invaders.
"Oh ingratitude! thou marble hearted fiend,
Thou art more hideous than the Hippopotamus!"
Very Respectfully,
TUKES.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, No. 3, }
Raleigh, April 23, 1864.

Messrs. Editors:—Pursuit one occupying
the humble, but no less honorable position
of private in the ranks, to call attention to
the fact, that a large number of our veteran
soldiers, wounded in the late bloody assault
on Plymouth, are now under treatment in
this hospital. Such being the case, we are
very much in want of "lint and bandages,"
for dressing wounds. We deem it only ne-
cessary to advert to this fact, in order to se-
cure from the citizens of Raleigh and its vi-
cinity an abundant supply.

When we take into consideration the fact
that these men have from the beginning of the
present contest between the North and South,
breasted the storm of war, braved its dangers,
cheerfully endured the hardships and priva-
tions incident to camp life without a murmur
—with no bed to rest themselves but the cold
earth, and no covering to protect them from
the pelting storm but the broad canopy of
heaven—that they have turned the tide on
many a blood-stained field of battle, and
crowded their country's standard with glori-
ous victories, and have again sealed their
devotion to their country with their life's blood
in the late successful attack on Plymouth, we
are confident that no exertion on the part of
the citizens to render them comfortable will
be neglected.

Our esteemed Surgeon, Dr. H. G. Leigh, is
uniting in his efforts to alleviate their suf-
ferings. Prompt and faithful in the discharge
of the duties pertaining to the responsible
position he occupies—kind and attentive to
the sick and wounded whom he has in charge,
he has won the confidence and esteem of both
the attendants and patients. Any of the
articles above-mentioned forwarded to him for
the use of the sufferers, will be very accepta-
ble, and thankfully received.

A SOLDIER.

New Advertisements.

RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. COMPANY,
MACHINERY DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, April 25th, 1864.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Runaway
from the Machine Shops of the Raleigh &
Railroad Company, last Thursday, a negro boy
named DAVEY. The above boy is about five feet
ten inches high, dark brown complexion. The
said boy belongs to the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad
Company, and was bought from Mr. Wm. Askew,
of this city. The above reward will be paid for
his delivery to the Shops of the R. & G. R. Co.,
or his confinement in jail where they can get him.
ap 26-76-55.

GRAND DIVISION SONS OF TEMPERANCE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THIS BODY
will be held in the Hall of "Southern Con-
federacy Division," in Charlotte, commencing on
Tuesday evening, the 10th of May next, at 8
o'clock, P. M.

We have the assurance from the brethren that
the representatives will be entertained as well as
can be under the circumstances. Let every Divi-
sion in the